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## Bibliometrics Visualization of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology and SRELS Journal of Information Management During 2016 - 2020: A Comparative Study

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# **Bibliometrics Visualization of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology and SRELS Journal of Information Management During 2016 - 2020: A Comparative Study**

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## **Abstract:**

The present study analyses the articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management, the leading UGC-CARE enlisted Indian journals in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) during the year 2016-2020 which explores the volume wise, issue wise pattern of distribution of articles, authorship pattern of articles, geographical distribution of major contributions and contributors, state wise distribution of articles from India, reference distribution pattern and its authorship pattern. The study reveals that DJLIT (277) has more publications than SRELS Journal (248) during the mentioned period. DJLIT has got maximum contribution under two authorship pattern of articles 132 (47.65%) than SRELS Journal with 121 (48.79%) during the study period. DJLIT has got more contributions from India (82.07%) than SRELS (89.24%). DJLIT has got more numbers of foreign countries (15) than SRELS Journal (8). New Delhi emerged at top position with 74 (32.56%) contributions and 156 contributors in DJLIT. B. M. Gupta contributed the highest number of articles publication (12) in DJLIT during the period of study. Maximum references are cited in DJLIT (5906) than SRELS (3974) and authors are likely to cite joint authored articles in their references than singled authored.

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics, DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT), SRELS Journal of Information Management, Authorship pattern, Reference pattern.

## **1. Introduction:**

In today's educational environment, Journals are the one of the most inevitable primary source of scientific communication and systematic collection of many peer reviewed journals popularly known as online databases are representing subject disciplines. This has always been a popular exercise among the researchers to map, to measure and analyse the existing research and the actual goal of this exercise is to study the latest trends in a subject, scientific contribution of a particular institutions or country or how some specific journal is doing in particular subject area. Bibliometrics which is one of such methods to undertake these kinds of studies, an emerging thrust area of research from different branches of human knowledge. Alan Pritchard, who first used the word "Bibliometrics," described it as the "application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" (Pritchard, 1969). As 21st century popularly known as knowledge society, Bibliometric methods are considered as a standard tool

of science policy and research management to determine the contribution of a single author or to describe and evaluate the relationship between two or more authors or works.

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management, the leading UGC-CARE enlisted Indian journals in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) are the communicating valuable medium among LIS professionals and presents immense knowledge about newest developments, fresh concepts, modern technological information etc. In this present study, the authors have investigated the articles published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management during the year 2016-2020 which explores volume wise, issue wise distribution and authorship pattern of articles, geographical distribution of articles, major contributors and contributions, reference distribution pattern.

## **2. Review of Literature:**

The present review of related literature mainly highlights the research studies were done on bibliometric analysis of particular individual Indian and foreign Library and Information Science journals as well as group of Indian journals with comparison and these are chronologically arranged from present to past. For instance,

**Singh and Chander (2021)** evaluated the publication trends of IFLA Journal for the period between 2013 to 2019 using bibliometric techniques and examined total 189 articles of seven volumes of the source journal to define chronological distribution, authorship outline and gender distribution, mapping of subjects, types of document cited, ranking of authors etc.

In another study, **Barman (2020)** analyzed a comparative study of citations of articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) during the year 2017 to 2019 and using Google Scholar the total citations were received by these articles during 2017 to 2020 (June).

**Kumar, Pratap and Kumar (2020)** explored the pattern of publications using bibliometric analysis of Journal of Documentation for the period of 2005 to 2018 and showed that a total of 687 articles were published in the 14 years period, with 71 (10.3%) articles were published the highest total in the year 2018.

**Nath and Jana (2020)** represented bibliometric analysis of the journal Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) during 2008 to 2018 and under this study period, total numbers of 377 articles were contributed by 723 authors published within 11 volumes and 44 issues.

In another study, **Bapte and Gedam (2019)** carried out bibliometric analysis of 54 issues of SRELS Journal of Information Management, contained total 572 documents where 91.95% were published as the articles during the year 2010 to 2018. Total 7690 citations were tagged to the 526 research papers and with regard to geographical contribution, highly productive state of India was Karnataka (179).

**Haque et al. (2019)** carried out bibliometrics study of the 1046 scholarly articles have been published by LIS researchers around the world in the Library Philosophy and Practice (E-Journal) for the period 2014–2018.

**Kannan and Thanuskodi (2019)** analyzed a bibliometric study of 1402 articles which were published during the period from 1998 to 2018 in the Library Philosophy and Practice journal. This study also covered on bibliometric analyses parameters like year-wise distribution of articles, category-wise classification of papers, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, and institutions-wise distribution of contributions.

**Khanna et al. (2018)** in their study focused on the bibliometric study of the journal titled 'Journal of Academic Librarianship' (JAL) during the period 2007 to 2016 and Web of Science Citation database were used. Total 656 articles were retrieved and analyzed on diverse parameters i.e. chronological ordering of articles, extent of articles, authorship and citation pattern etc.

In another study, **Shukla and Verma (2018)** presented a bibliometric analysis of the Library Herald Journal for the period of ten years 2008 to 2017 in which 222 articles were published and analyzed the authorship pattern, geographical distribution, prolific author, reference distributions, and authorship pattern of reference.

**Verma and Brahma (2018)** investigated the articles published in two most popular leading journals of LIS field in India as well as the world i.e., SRELS Journal of Information Management and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and revealed that during the period 2012-2016, SRELS journal (306) has more publications than DJLIT (286). During the marked period, SRELS has maximum number of joint authored publications (67.32%) than DJLIT (66.08 %) and SRELS has received most contributions from India (92.24%) than DJLT (89.50%).

In another study, **Singh and Parameswaran (2017)** showed a bibliometric analysis of 567 articles published in the Library Hi Tech Journal during the year 2007 to 2016 and examined the prolific author, country-wise distribution of articles, document type, organization wise and year wise distribution of articles.

**Verma, Devi and Brahma (2017)** presented and discussed a bibliometric study of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period of twelve years 2005 to 2016 in which 553 articles were published. The authors examines the various bibliometric parameters such as authorship pattern of articles and references, geographical distribution, major contributions from prolific author, state wise contribution of articles and number of references and revealed that India contributed highest publications with 88.95%.

In another study, **Kuri and Palled (2016)** examined the scholarly articles published in Journal of Indian Library Association(ILA) for ascertain number chronological distribution of articles, number of pages, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration, institutional wise contribution and geographical distribution of articles which were recorded and analyzed.

**Teli and Maity (2015)** carried out bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT), contained total 282 research articles which were published during the period 2010-2014 based on various parameters like year wise growth pattern of articles, authorship patterns, Geographical distribution of articles etc.

In another study, **Verma, Sonker and Gupta (2015)** revealed the bibliometric study of the E-Journal, Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005 to 2014 and covered the growth of literature and authorship patterns of the journal.

**Kumar (2014)** analyzed total 114 articles through bibliometric analysis of the journal named “Library Herald” for the period between 2011 to 2014 and evaluated basically the number of articles, authorship pattern, average number of references per articles, subject wise distribution of articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. The result of this study showed that single author wrote 65 (57.01%) articles while the 49 (42.98%) articles were written by joint authors.

### **3. Objectives:**

The main objectives of this present study are listed below:

- To investigate the articles published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management during the year 2016-2020;
- To determine the volume wise, issue wise distribution and authorship pattern of articles published during the year 2016-2020;
- To explore the geographical distribution of articles and the number of contributors;
- To arrange rank wise the major contributors of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management with the number of contributions;
- To evaluate the reference distribution pattern, authorship pattern and average reference per article.

### **4. Scope and Coverage:**

The scope and coverage of the present study has been confined the articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management from the year 2016 to 2020.

### **5. Methodology:**

The data for the present bibliometric study has incorporated articles published in two bi-monthly journals named DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management. Total 277 articles were collected from 30 issues of 5 volumes of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) from volume number 36 to 40 during 2016-2020. In the same way, total 248 articles were collected from 30 issues of 5 volumes of the SRELS Journal of Information Management from volume number 53 to 57 during 2016-2020. Average articles per issue were calculated by undertaking into consideration only 30 issues published in above mentioned two bi-monthly journals. The valuable data for this study was collected from the DJLIT website (<https://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/issue/archive>) and SRELS website

(<http://www.srels.in/index.php/sjim/issue/archive>). All collected data were tabulated and analyzed to satisfy the above mentioned objectives of this study.

## 6. Data Collection and Analysis:

In this study, an attempt has been made by the authors to analyze the data collected for the study to make the analysis more meaningful.

**Table 1: Volume wise distribution of articles in DJLIT and SRELS**

### ➤ DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)

			Distribution of articles Issue wise							
Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total Publications & (%)	Average Articles per Issue
2016	36	6	8	7	9	9	10	8	51 (18.41)	8.50
2017	37	6	9	10	11	9	10	9	58 (20.93)	9.66
2018	38	6	11	11	11	10	10	8	61 (22.02)	10.16
2019	39	6	7	12	8	9	8	10	54 (19.49)	9.00
2020	40	6	8	8	7	9	10	11	53 (19.13)	8.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>46.15</b>

### ➤ SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)

			Distribution of articles Issue wise							
Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total Publications & (%)	Average Articles per Issue
2016	53	6	9	11	12	12	11	9	64 (25.80)	10.66
2017	54	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	47 (18.95)	7.83
2018	55	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	48 (19.35)	8.00
2019	56	6	8	8	8	8	7	7	46 (18.54)	7.66
2020	57	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	43(17.33)	7.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>41.31</b>

Table 1 delimitates the data related to volume wise distribution of articles from the two journals i.e., DJLIT and SRELS. The table shows that a total of 277 articles were retrieved from 30 issues of five volumes with an average of 46.15 from DJLIT journal in the period 2016-2020, in which year 2018 has got the highest number of publications i.e., 61 (22.02%) with an average article of 10.16 per issue, followed by 2016 (18.41%) and 2020 (19.13%). It also shows that a total of 248 articles were retrieved from 30 issues of five volumes with an average of 41.31 from SRELS Journal covering the period of 2016-2020, in which the year 2016 has got highest number of publications i.e., 64 (25.80%) with an average article of 10.66 per issue, followed by 2017 (18.95%) and 2018 (19.35%). Thus, it gives a clear view that DJLIT (277) journal has more publications than SRELS Journal (248) during the period 2016-2020.

**Table 2: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles in DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

Year	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total
2016	36	19	22	7	1	2	51
2017	37	15	34	6	2	1	58
2018	38	15	28	13	3	2	61
2019	39	15	25	12	1	1	54
2020	40	17	23	6	4	3	53
<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b> (29.24%)	<b>132</b> (47.65%)	<b>44</b> (15.88%)	<b>11</b> (3.97%)	<b>9</b> (3.24%)	<b>277</b>

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

Year	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total
2016	53	25	25	8	6	-	64
2017	54	18	22	6	1	-	47
2018	55	15	24	8	-	1	48
2019	56	14	23	8	1	-	46
2020	57	10	27	5	1	-	43
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b> (33.06%)	<b>121</b> (48.79%)	<b>35</b> (14.11%)	<b>9</b> (3.62%)	<b>1</b> (0.40%)	<b>248</b>

Table 2 shows the data based on volume wise authorship pattern of articles during the period of study. The table illustrates that from DJLIT journal, the maximum articles for the whole five years were also contributed by two authors with 132 (47.65%), followed by single author with 81 (29.24%) and three authors with 44 (15.88%). Volume number 38 has the highest contribution i.e., 61, in which most contributions was fewer than two authors (28). While in regard to journal SRELS Journal, the maximum articles for the whole five years were contributed by two authors with 121 (48.79%), followed by single author with 82 (33.06%) and three authors with 35 (14.11%). Volume number 53 has the highest contribution i.e., 64, in which mostly contributions was under two authorship pattern (25). The table comparatively shows that DJLIT has got maximum contribution under two authorship pattern of articles with 132 (47.65%) than SRELS Journal.

**Table 3: Issue wise article distribution pattern of authors of DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

		Distribution Issue wise							
Sl. No.	Author Type	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total Articles & (%)	Cumulative Articles & (%)
1	Single	14	16	16	15	10	10	81 (29.24)	81 (29.24)
2	Two	21	22	26	17	24	22	132 (47.65)	213 (76.89)

3	Three	6	6	4	10	10	8	44 (15.88)	257 (92.77)
4	Four	-	1	-	3	3	4	11 (3.97)	268 (96.75)
5	Five	2	3	-	1	1	2	9 (3.24)	277 (100)
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>277</b>	

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

		Distribution Issue wise							
Sl. No.	Author Type	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total Articles & (%)	Cumulative Articles & (%)
1	Single	16	8	17	15	13	13	82 (33.06)	82 (33.06)
2	Two	17	23	21	2	24	15	121 (48.79)	203 (81.85)
3	Three	5	8	5	16	1	10	35 (14.11)	238 (95.96)
4	Four	1	3	-	1	3	1	9 (3.62)	247 (99.59)
5	Five	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.40)	248 (100)
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>248</b>	

Table 3 clearly shows that out of 277 articles, 196 are joint author publications that means 70.75% articles are published in the DJLIT journal were on co-authorship pattern during the study period (2016-2020). While in regard to SRELS Journal, out of 248 articles, 166 are joint author publications, which means more than 66.93% articles are published in the SRELS Journal were on co-authorship pattern during the study period (2016-2020). Thus, in comparison to both the journals, DJLIT has got maximum number of joint authored publication than SRELS Journal during the study period.

**Table 4: Geographical distribution of contributions and contributors in DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total No. of contributions & (%)	Total No. of contributors & (%)	Rank
1	India	229 (82.07)	451	1
2	Africa	17 (6.09)	48	2
3	Iran	7 (2.50)	18	3
4	Indonesia	6 (2.15)	15	4
5	United States	4 (1.43)	10	5
6	New Zealand	3 (1.07)	3	6
7	Russia	2 (0.71)	3	7
8	Saudi Arabia	2 (0.71)	7	8
9	Spain	2 (0.71)	3	9
10	Romania	1 (0.35)	1	10
11	Argentina	1 (0.35)	2	11
12	Bangladesh	1 (0.35)	3	12
13	Sri Lanka	1 (0.35)	1	13
14	Iraq	1 (0.35)	2	14
15	Italy	1 (0.35)	1	15



16	Malaysia	1 (0.35)	3	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>279 (100%)</b>	<b>571</b>	

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total No. of contributions & (%)	Total No. of contributors & (%)	Rank
1	India	224 (89.24)	416	1
2	Africa	9 (3.58)	18	2
3	Sri Lanka	6 (2.39)	7	3
4	Saudi Arabia	3 (1.19)	6	4
5	New Zealand	3 (1.19)	3	5
6	Iran	2 (0.79)	2	6
7	Bangladesh	2 (0.79)	4	7
8	China	1 (0.39)	2	8
9	Indonesia	1 (0.39)	3	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>251 (100%)</b>	<b>461</b>	

Table 4 delimitates the number of article contributions contributed by various countries to DJLIT and SRELS during the period of 2016-2020, accordingly ranking of the countries was done based on total number of contributions from the particular country. Table clearly explain that in DJLIT, after India 229 (82.07%), Africa stands next with 17 (6.09%) contributions and 48 (8.40%) contributors, followed by Iran with 7 (2.50%) contributions and 18 (3.51%) contributors. In regard of ranking in SRELS Journal, table delimitate that being the host country, India 224 (89.24%) is evident to be at top, while Africa with total number of 9 (3.58%) contributions and 18 (3.90%) contributors stands next to India, followed by Sri Lanka with 6 (2.39%) contributions and 7 (1.51%) contributors. Therefore, from the result, it figure outs that DJLIT has got more numbers of foreign countries i.e., 15 countries have contributed 49 articles with 120 contributors in DJLIT, while total number of 8 foreign countries have contributed 27 articles with 45 contributors in SRELS Journal.

**Table 5: State wise contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern of DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total Contribution & (%)	Total Contributors
1	New Delhi	27	32	10	4	1	74 (32.59)	156
2	Uttar Pradesh	8	12	3	-	-	23 (10.13)	41
3	Karnataka	3	10	4	-	-	16 (7.04)	35
4	West Bengal	4	8	2	-	-	14 (6.16)	26
5	Maharashtra	5	9	1	-	-	15 (6.06)	25
6	Tamil Nadu	2	3	3	-	1	9 (3.96)	21
7	Jammu &	3	5	-	-	1	9 (3.96)	19

	Kashmir							
8	Haryana	1	5	2	1	-	9 (3.96)	19
9	Punjab	3	7	-	-	-	10 (4.40)	17
10	Orissa	2	4	2	-	-	8 (3.52)	16
11	Kerala	1	5	1	-	-	7 (3.08)	14
12	Rajasthan	3	2	1	-	-	6 (2.64)	10
13	Mizoram	2	3	-	-	-	5 (2.20)	8
14	Puducherry	-	3	-	-	-	3 (1.32)	6
15	Manipal	-	1	1	-	-	2 (0.88)	6
16	Assam	2	2	-	-	-	4 (1.76)	6
17	Gujarat	-	2	-	-	-	2 (0.88)	4
18	Bihar	-	2	-	-	-	2 (0.88)	4
19	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	2 (0.88)	3
20	Uttarakhand	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.44)	2
21	Telangana	2	-	-	-	-	2 (0.88)	2
22	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.44)	2
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	1 (0.44)	1
24	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	1 (0.44)	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>444</b>

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total Contribution & (%)	Total Contributors
1	Karnataka	38	30	8	2	1	79 (18.80)	79
2	West Bengal	43	29	5	-	-	77 (18.33)	78
3	Maharashtra	19	12	3	1	-	35 (8.33)	35
4	Uttar Pradesh	15	12	5	-	-	32 (7.61)	32
5	New Delhi	13	12	4	-	-	29 (6.90)	29
6	Tamil Nadu	13	7	1	-	-	21 (5.00)	21
7	Rajasthan	12	6	1	-	-	19 (4.52)	19
8	Punjab	11	4	1	-	-	16 (3.80)	16
9	Haryana	7	6	1	-	-	14 (3.33)	14
10	Orissa	8	5	-	-	-	13 (3.09)	13
11	Kerala	6	4	-	-	-	10 (2.38)	10
12	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2	-	-	8 (1.90)	8
13	Mizoram	3	3	1	-	-	7 (1.66)	7
14	Gujarat	5	2	-	-	-	7 (1.66)	7
15	Meghalaya	4	3	-	-	-	7 (1.66)	7
16	Assam	4	2	-	-	-	6 (1.42)	6
17	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3	1	-	-	6 (1.42)	6
18	Puducherry	4	2	-	-	-	6 (1.42)	6
19	Telangana	4	1	-	-	-	5 (1.19)	5

20	Goa	1	2	1	1	-	5 (1.19)	5
21	Chhattisgarh	2	3	-	-	-	5 (1.19)	5
22	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	-	-	-	5 (1.19)	5
23	Bihar	-	-	1	1	-	2 (0.47)	2
24	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	-	-	2 (0.47)	2
25	Tripura	1	1	-	-	-	2 (0.47)	2
26	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	2 (0.47)	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>

Table 5 emphasizes the state wise contribution of articles from India in both the journals. The table shows the ranking of states of India based on total number of contributions from particular state. It is especially clear that India being the host country, maximum articles published in DJLIT during the period of 2016-2020 are from India itself, in which mainly of the articles are joint author publications. A total number of 24 places from India have also contributed in DJLIT. New Delhi emerged at top with 74 (32.59%) contributions and 156 contributors, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 23 (10.13%) contributions and 41 contributors occupies second place and Karnataka with 16 (7.04%) contributions and 35 contributors occupies third place. On the other hand, total 26 places from India have contributed in SRELS Journal. In conditions of ranking, Karnataka emerged at top most position with maximum 79 (18.80%) number of contributions 79 contributors from rest of the states, followed by West Bengal with total number of 77 (18.33%) contributions and 78 contributors, and Maharashtra with 35 (8.33%) contributions and 35 contributors, during the period of 2016-2020.

**Table 6: Major contributors and pattern of article distribution in DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

Sl. No.	Author Name	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total contribution & (%)	Rank
1	B. M. Gupta	9	2	1	-	-	12	1
2	Surinder Mohan Dhawan	2	9	-	-	-	11	2
3	Margan Madhusudhan	3	6	-	-	-	9	3
4	Raj Kumar Bhardwaj	7	-	-	-	-	7	4
5	Manorama Tripathi	4	-	2	1	-	7	5
6	Rita Gupta	-	1	3	-	-	4	6
7	Manoj Kumar Verma	4	-	-	-	-	4	7
8	Dhiman Mondal	4	-	-	-	-	4	8
9	Sunil Kumar	-	1	2	1	-	4	9
10	Nabi Hasan	1	2	-	-	-	3	10
11	K. C. Garg	3	-	-	-	-	3	11

12	Alka Suri	2	1	-	-	-	3	12
13	Anup Kumar Das	1	2	-	-	-	3	13
14	Omer Hassan Abdelrahman	2	-	-	-	-	2	14
15	Nidhi Sandal	2	-	-	-	-	2	15
16	P.K. Jain	1	1	-	-	-	2	16
17	Ashok Kumar	1	-	-	1	-	2	17
18	N. S. Harinarayana	-	2	-	-	-	2	18
19	Geetha P	2	-	-	-	-	2	19
20	Ramesh k. Pandita	2	-	-	-	-	2	20
21	Shivendra Singh	-	2	-	-	-	2	21
22	Sharad Kumar Sarkar	-	1	1	-	-	2	22
23	Suresh Kumar Chauhan	2	-	-	-	-	2	23
24	Arabinda Maity	-	2	-	-	-	2	24
25	Naushad Ali P. M.	2	-	-	-	-	2	25
26	Vishal Dattatray Bapte	2	-	-	-	-	2	26
27	Kalyan Sundar Samanta	2	-	-	-	-	2	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>	

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

Sl. No.	Author Name	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total contribution & (%)	Rank
1	Bidyathi Dutta	2	5	-	-	-	7	1
2	Sukumar Mondal	4	1	-	-	-	5	2
3	N. S. Harinarayana	2	2	-	-	-	4	3
4	M. Krishnamurthy	1	3	-	-	-	4	4
5	Arijit Das	2	2	-	-	-	4	5
6	Chamani Gunasekera	4	-	-	-	-	4	6
7	B. M. Gupta	1	1	1	-	-	3	7
8	S. M. Dhawan	1	2	-	-	-	3	8
9	Raymond Ongus	2	1	-	-	-	3	9
10	B. B. Chand	3	-	-	-	-	3	10
11	Soumen Tali	3	-	-	-	-	3	11
12	Ratna Bandyopadhyay	-	3	-	-	-	3	12
13	Pijushkanti Panigrahi	-	1	2	-	-	3	13
14	Akhilesh K. S.	3	-	-	-	-	3	14

	Yadav							
15	Balu Maharana	-	3	-	-	-	3	15
16	K. N. Balasubramanya Murthy	-	3	-	-	-	3	16
17	Arindam Sarkar	3	-	-	-	-	3	17
18	Udayan Bhattacharya	-	3	-	-	-	3	18
19	David Bainbridge	3	-	-	-	-	3	19
20	Abhijit Chakrabarti	2	-	-	-	-	2	20
21	Jagjit Singh	1	1	-	-	-	2	21
22	V. Uma	1	1	-	-	-	2	22
23	Rita Gupta	-	-	2	-	-	2	23
24	B. Sutradhar	-	2	-	-	-	2	24
25	Satya Ranjan Sahu	1	1	-	-	-	2	25
26	Soumen Kayal	2	-	-	-	-	2	26
27	Baisakhi Das	-	2	-	-	-	2	27
28	Mohammad Bagher Negahban	2	-	-	-	-	2	28
29	Shankar Reddy Kolle	2	-	-	-	-	2	29
30	T. H. Shankarappa	-	2	-	-	-	2	30
31	Constantine Matoke Nyamboga	-	-	2	-	-	2	31
32	Aditya Tripathi	-	1	1	-	-	2	32
33	Nazir Ahmad Ganai	2	-	-	-	-	2	33
34	Bhaskar Mukherjee	1	1	-	-	-	2	34
35	Sudip Ranjan Hatua	-	2	-	-	-	2	35
36	Lavji N. Zala	2	-	-	-	-	2	36
37	K. C. Garg	2	-	-	-	-	2	37
38	Bebi	1	1	-	-	-	2	38
39	Manoj Kumar Verma	1	-	1	-	-	2	39
40	Bijayananda Pradhan	2	-	-	-	-	2	40
41	Abdullah Almobarraz	2	-	-	-	-	2	41
42	Tanmoy Mondal	2	-	-	-	-	2	42
43	Sukanya Mondal	1	1	-	-	-	2	43
44	Saumen Adhikari	2	-	-	-	-	2	44

45	Shiv Shakti Ghosh	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	45
46	B. Subhash Reddy	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	46
47	Dinesh K. Gupta	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	47
48	Neelam Kabra	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	48
49	K. P. Singh	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	49
<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129</b>	

Table 6 shows the major contributors and pattern of article distribution of the journal during the period of 2016-2020. Table discloses that B. M. Gupta (12) contributed the highest number of publications in DJLIT, followed by Surinder Mohan Dhawan (11) and Margan Madhusudhan (9) during the period of 2016-2020. While, on the other hand, Bidyathi Dutta (7) once again contributed the highest number of articles, while Sukumar Mondal (5) with second highest and N. S. Harinarayana (4) with third highest contributions during the period of 2016-2020.

**Table 7: Reference distribution pattern in DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

			No. of references (Issue wise)								
Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total references & (%)	Cumulative references & (%)	Average Ref. per Article
2016	36	51	148	106	176	151	158	86	825 (13.96)	825 (13.96)	16.17
2017	37	59	204	126	142	169	171	199	1111 (18.81)	1936 (32.78)	18.83
2018	38	61	209	321	253	231	161	186	1361 (23.04)	3297 (55.82)	22.31
2019	39	50	195	284	147	204	185	322	1337 (22.63)	4634 (78.46)	26.74
2020	40	52	343	151	121	201	237	219	1272 (21.53)	5906 (100)	24.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>273 (4.62)</b>	<b>1099 (18.60)</b>	<b>1088 (18.42)</b>	<b>839 (14.20)</b>	<b>956 (16.18)</b>	<b>912 (15.44)</b>	<b>1012 (17.13)</b>	<b>5906</b>		<b>108.51</b>

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

			No. of references (Issue wise)								
Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total references & (%)	Cumulative references & (%)	Average Ref. per Article
2016	53	64	179	117	249	193	181	195	1114 (28.05)	1114 (28.05)	17.40
2017	54	47	121	164	147	93	102	121	748 (18.82)	1862 (46.85)	15.91
2018	55	48	109	111	92	110	137	157	716 (18.01)	2578 (64.87)	14.91
2019	56	46	85	142	127	149	79	72	654 (16.45)	3232 (81.32)	14.21
2020	57	43	95	123	192	120	84	128	742 (18.67)	3974 (100)	17.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>248 (6.24)</b>	<b>589 (14.82)</b>	<b>657 (16.53)</b>	<b>807 (20.30)</b>	<b>665 (16.73)</b>	<b>583 (14.67)</b>	<b>673 (16.93)</b>	<b>3974</b>		<b>79.68</b>

Table 7 shows the reference distribution pattern published in DJLIT and SRELS during the period of 2016-2020. The table illustrates that total number of 5906 references were cited from 277 articles during the period of 2016-2020 which makes an average reference of 108.51 in DJLIT and volume no. 39 from the year 2019 has recorded highest average of 26.74 reference per article, on the basis of reference distribution issue wise pattern, issue 1 has recorded total number of 1099 references constituting 18.60%, followed by issue 2 with 1088 (18.42%) references and issue 6 with 1012 (17.13%) references. While, in observe to SRELS Journal, total of 3974 references were cited from 248 articles during the period of 2016-2020 which makes an average reference of 79.68 in SRELS Journal and volume no. 53 from the year 2016 has recorded average of 17.40 % reference per article, which is the highest among other articles, and on the basis of reference distribution issue wise pattern, issue 3 has recorded total number of 807 references constituting 20.30%, followed by issue 6 which recorded total number of 673 references constituting 16.93 % and issue 4 which recorded 665 references constituting 16.73%.

**Table 8: Authorship of reference of DJLIT and SRELS**

➤ **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)**

		Distribution of references Issue wise							
Sl. No.	Author Type	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total references & (%)	Cumulative references & (%)
1	Single	422	398	315	320	316	306	2077 (30.87)	2077 (33.87)
2	Two	347	314	274	274	243	283	1735 (28.29)	3812 (62.16)
3	Three	123	160	101	167	129	163	843 (13.74)	4655 (75.91)
4	Four	45	170	25	63	46	54	403 (6.57)	5058 (82.97)
5	Five	22	26	11	26	18	32	135 (2.20)	5193 (84.68)
6	Six	11	8	7	14	10	17	67 (1.09)	5260 (85.77)
7	Organization	62	52	51	25	28	50	268 (4.37)	5528 (90.15)
8	More than Six	90	17	9	37	22	50	225 (3.66)	5753 (93.81)
9	Not found/ Accessible	129	47	46	30	80	47	379 (6.18)	6132 (100)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1251</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>6132</b>	

➤ **SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS)**

		Distribution of references Issue wise							
Sl. No.	Author Type	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Issue No. 5	Issue No. 6	Total references & (%)	Cumulative references & (%)
1	Single	223	250	352	279	225	216	1545 (39.80)	1545 (39.80)
2	Two	152	200	248	179	173	176	1128 (28.33)	2673 (67.14)
3	Three	51	67	63	86	58	95	420 (10.55)	3093 (77.69)
4	Four	12	20	18	21	27	19	117 (2.93)	3210 (80.63)
5	Five	1	9	8	2	6	5	31 (0.77)	3241 (81.41)
6	Six	5	1	2	3	3	2	16 (0.40)	3257 (81.81)

7	Organization	19	13	19	5	11	23	90 (2.26)	3347 (84.07)
8	More than Six	16	12	23	36	17	48	152 (3.81)	3499 (87.89)
9	Not found/ Accessible	110	85	74	54	63	96	482 (12.10)	3981 (100)
<b>Total</b>		<b>589</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3981</b>	

Table 8 displays the authorship of references during the period of 2016-2020. The table given below has been notice that in DJLIT, maximum references are under the single authorship pattern i.e., 2077 (33.87%), followed by 1735 (28.29%) references are two authors and organization with 843 (13.74%) references. On the other hand, maximum references are under the single authorship pattern i.e., 1545 (39.80%) references, followed by 1128 (28.33%) references are two authors and organization having 482 (12.10%) references in SRELS Journal. The result indicates that in both the journals, authors are likely to cite joint authored articles in their references than singled authored.

## 7. Findings:

The major findings from the present study are:

- i. DJLIT (277) has more publications than SRELS Journal (248) during 2016-2020. The top average article in DJLIT is in 2018 with 10.16 per issue whereas, in SRELS Journal in 2016 with an average article of 10.66 per issue.
- ii. DJLIT has got maximum contribution under two authorship pattern of articles 132 (47.65%) than SRELS Journal with 121 (48.79%) during the study period. DJLIT has got maximum number of joint author 196 (70.75%) publication than SRELS 166 (66.93%).
- iii. DJLIT has got more numbers of foreign countries i.e., 15 countries have contributed 49 articles with 120 contributors than SRELS Journal in which 8 foreign countries have contributed 27 articles with 45 contributors.
- iv. DJLT has got more contributions from India (82.07%) than SRELS Journal (89.24%).
- v. New Delhi emerged at top position with 74 (32.56%) contributions and 156 contributors in DJLIT, while in SRELS Journal Karnataka emerged at top with 79 (18.80%) contributions and 79 contributors.
- vi. B. M. Gupta contributed the highest number of articles publication (12) in DJLIT. While, on the other hand, Bidyathi Dutta contributed the highest number of articles publication (7) in SRELS Journal during the period of 2016-2020.
- vii. Maximum references are cited in DJLIT (5906) than SRELS Journal (3974) and authors are likely to cite joint authored articles in their references than singled authored.

## 8. Concluding Remarks:

DJLIT and SRELS Journals are UGC-CARE enlisted most popular Indian journals in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS), till now DJLIT and SRELS Journal has served our LIS community for 40 years and 57 years respectively. As we know due to advancement of information and communication technology with upgradation of open access system, there has



seen a speedy progress in research publications trend in LIS field and most importantly open access system has minimized the costs to access scholarly journals for providing global access to users. The main focus of this study is to compare by analyzing articles both the two leading Indian journals based on the above mentioned objectives. This paper discloses that DJLIT have more publications than SRELS Journal during the year 2016-2020 and being host country maximum articles were contributed from India in both the journals. 15 Foreign countries have also contributed their articles in DJLIT than SRELS Journal. In India, highest contribution in DJLIT is from New Delhi while, highest contribution in SRELS Journal is from Karnataka. On the basis of citation analysis it was visualized that the majority of the publication have joint authored articles in both the journals.

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